Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1805. [No. 1326.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
in pipes and bls.
key and Apple Brandy in bls.
in hhds. tierces and bls.
colate
ite and brown Soap and } in boxes,
uld and dipt Candles
ins in kegs, boxes and jars,
in kegs and frails,
en's Ware in crates,
OUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
loths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
ffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
ges, Bafticks, blue Friezes,
limancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
intzes and Callicoes,
ish Linens, Silesia do.
naburgs and Ticklenburgs,
uslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
dia Muslins and Table Clothes,
rdanna Handkerchiefs,
loured Threads, Hats and sundry other
les.
Philip G. Marsteller.
ec. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON
received, in addition to his late general sup-
es, which he will sell, by the quantity, ve:
low, and on liberal credit;
pipes 4th proof Cogniac Bran-
puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
barrels New England ditto.
pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
half pipes do. do. do.
cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen
do. do. Double Glouceſter Cheese.
hogsheads Black Quart Bottles.
ALSO,
hogsheads Virginia TOBAC-
now in store.
ay 31. d

pipes well flavor'd Holland
casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
bales German Ticklenburgh
case Britannias,
do. Platillas Royal,
Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit
mmediate use,
three hhds. old Grenada Rum,
three casks Clover Seed,
ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
☞ *Cash given for Otter and*
ink Skins.
pril 25. d

TO LET,
For one or more years,
The white Warehouse, on King-
t, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situa-
for business equal to any in town. Apply
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
March 29. d

This day is Published,
for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-*
store, and THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.
Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard
M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.
May 2.

☞ A few Copies of the *American*
rdener, for sale by Robert Gray, in
ng-street.

For Cowes and a Market,

The fine fast-sailing Ship
CORDELIA,
AUGUSTUS WILLISTON, Master;
Intended to sail on or before the 10th of July. A quantity of small stowage may be taken on freight and a number of passengers handsomely accommodated.
JOHN G. LADD.
June 19. d

For Freight or Charter,

The fast-sailing staunch Schooner
Thomas Jefferson,
Burthen 900 barrels; and for sale, her CARGO, about 120 tons Plaister of Paris. Please apply to captain Elphalet Loring on board, or to
John G. Ladd.
June 19. d

J. WILLIAM PFALTZ,
Clock & Watch maker,
Opposite JOSEPH RIDDLE and Cos. Fairfax-street;
Offers his service to his friends and the public in general, in the above line—having served his time in Switzerland, and afterwards worked in London and Paris, hopes, from his experience, to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. He repairs all kinds of horizontal, repeating and common watches and clocks.
Has also on hand, and offers for Sale,
A handsome assortment of *Jewellery*, finished in the newest style.
June 20. 2aw3w‡

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Washington and Duke streets, will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.
HEWES & MILLER.
June 19. d

IRISH LINENS.

WILLIAM LADD
Has imported from DUBLIN, (via New-York) a small invoice of
IRISH LINENS,
Which are well assorted; and will be sold low for cash or on short credit.
June 5.

Mandeville & Jamesson
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.
May 29. d

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for approved negociable paper;
—AN ASSORTMENT OF—
GERMAN LINENS.
—THEY HAVE RIKEWISE—
WINDOW GLASS,
of various sizes.
R. T. Hooe, & co.
May 23. edtf

GUNPOWDER TEA.

A few boxes of the very best quality just received by
Mandeville & Jamesson.
May 15. d

TO LET,
(*On* WASHINGTON-STREET)
The House at present occupied by *Joseph Mandeville.* Possession may be had early in June next. Apply to
Mandeville & Jamesson.
May 20. d

The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

For Philadelphia,

The SCHOONER
FAIR AMERICAN,
Capt. ELISHA MACK;
At Irwin's wharf. Will positively sail on Saturday. A hundred barrels will be taken on freight if applied for immediately. Apply to
A. W. Preuss & Co.
June 20. d3t

FOR CHARTER,

The new British Ship
WILLIAM,
Captain JOHN BACON,
Two years old, 264 tons burthen, sails well. A freight would be preferred to Liverpool—The terms will be very moderate.
I HAVE FOR SALE,
200 sacks fine Salt,
8 cases felt Hats,
1 case real 7-8 Colraine Linen,
20 boxes, best Raisins,
100 barrels Boston Beef, No. 1 and 2,
6000 lb. excellent Coffee,
200 barrels Herrings.
WM. HODGSON.
June 19. d.

ICE for Sale.

Persons may be supplied with ICE, at *eight cents* per pound, on application to JOHN GADSBY.
June 20. 3t

LOOK SHARP!
Opppoſite to Messrs. *Roberts* and *Griffith's*,
JUST RECEIVED,
A few hundred Pine-Apples;
And a general assortment of
FRUITS & GROCERIES.
T. SIMMS.
June 20. 3t

Just Received,
And for sale, at the subscriber's store,
Fresh PINE-APPLES,
Large Limes, in barrels or by retail,
Cheese, of the first quality—equal to English Cheese—together with a general variety of Groceries, Fruits, and Nuts.
A. WILLIS.
June 20. 6t6

NOTICE.

☞ I intend to be absent from Alexandria a few weeks, on a visit to my friends in New-England; during which time Mr. *Stephen Corwin* will attend to my business.
Ephraim Gilman.
June 20. 3t

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogsheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in store——*Also,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.
James Sanderson.
June 20. d

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of 4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill Stones for sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.
Hewes & Miller,
June 20. d

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
A FRAME HOUSE,
IN Prince street, calculated for a small Grocery Store, and the accommodation of a family. The situation is healthy, and the stand for business good. For further particulars, please enquire of the subscribers, next door to the Post Office.
M. & J. JANNEY.
June 20. def.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.
John & Thos. Vowell.
May 9. d

A Wet Nurse, who can produce satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a situation where she will receive liberal wages on immediate application being made to the Printer.
June 20. d3t

FRUIT—in fine Order.

This day received per sloop Seaflower, *Lemons* by the box or retail.
John A. Burford.
June 15. d

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield
Have just received, via Philadelphia,
A large and general Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the season—consisting of
Irish linens, Irish and Russia diapers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, brown Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, sheetings, checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambrick and jaconet muslins, book muslins, colored cambricks, laced cambricks, assorted; laced cambrick shawls, Beerboom gurrahs, mamodies, fine coffacs, fine baftas, and sannahs; muslins India chintz, India checks, Romal handkerchiefs, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto; Cotton cassimeres, assorted; dimities, assorted; Marseilles, assorted; India and Italian silks, assorted; sarcenets and pelongs, assorted; silk, cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets, silk and kid gloves, wash leather ditto, pins, tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and buttons; and
A variety of other Articles,
In addition to their former stock, make a very complete assortment:
All of which they will sell low for cash, or good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.
May 29.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,	coloured cambricks;
Cotton cassimeres,	Dimities,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fustians,	6-4 9-8, Cambrick muslins,
Long and short nankeens,	India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muslins,
Blue do.	Colonade and crossbarred striped cambrick
White and coloured marseilles,	ditto,
Waistcoating,	Lace,
4-4 7-8, Irish linens, long lawns,	6-4, Lace shawls,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,	Long ditto,
Irish and Flanders sheeting,	Super brocaded do.
Platillas,	English and French silk gloves,
Brittanias,	Kid ditto,
Silesias,	Pic nic mitts,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,	English split straw bonnets,
Diaper table cloths,	Madrass and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Napkins,	Baftas,
Chintz callicoes and	Mammodies,
	Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.
May 26. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildboores
Common and boil'd cambletts
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelor. and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.
January 7.

From the Charleston Courier.

The late unfortunate and to the government *disgraceful*, circumstance, which took place off the bar, on the fourth instant, is a theme which it is not grateful to dwell on; it gives rise to many unpleasant ideas, many hateful forebodings of what may be the situation of this country, if the present administration persists in their economical plan of having NO NAVY, or least such a one as is unequal to the purpose of protection to our trade *abroad*, and of detering freebooters from insulting and robbing our citizens almost *in our very ports*. It is nevertheless alike our duty to offer our ideas on *painful* as well as *pleasing* subjects, more especially if we presume to hope that any of our observations may serve the cause we have embarked in, the cause of truth and of good government.

From the sample we have recently had of French spoilation, there is no reason to expect that any thing short of absolute coercion will oblige such marauders to relinquish so safe, and so profitable a business. With respect to the commander of the Two Friends, it is in vain for them to say that his papers were irregular. Is it to be supposed that, that gentleman in whom to the vigilance, expertness, and knowledge of the complete seaman, is added much useful experience in business; can it be presumed we say, that he should have incomplete papers? Even supposing for an instant, that he were capable of a direlict on of his duty to others (a thing we are by no means disposed to think possible) he could not be supposed to be wanting in what was necessary to the protection of his own property; his *ship and a considerable part of the cargo*. The idea therefore is absurd; and even if a consular certificate had been wanting, the treaty between the United States and France declares and allows, "that *free ships make free goods*."* It is hence clear that the privateersman was determined at *all events*, to take the vessel in defiance of that provision, and in defiance of all law or justice.

It is a position which will hold good against all the assertions of all the democrats in the union, that a country with an immense mercantile navy, trading to almost every part of the known world, never can protect the property of her citizens, assert the honor of her flag, or her own dignity, without having at the same time a respectable *naval force*; more particularly when foreign nations are at war. In proof of this position, we adduce the situation of this country at this time. She has a widely extended commerce; but we assert that it is not protected as it *ought to be*; it *cannot* be protected without a larger navy. If indeed the world were to remain always at peace, that trade might continue to extend without interruption, in proportion to the increase of population and of wealth—But as those halcyon days are not yet arrived when "war shall cease, and be no more heard of" it becomes the people of an independent country, as this is, to have some check on the ambition, the cupidity of nations, or the avaricious villany of armed individuals.

It is thought by some people that an immediate rise in the premium of insurance will take place.

The annual trade of the United States to and from Great Britain, which is almost exclusively carried on in American bottoms, may at the present day be safely calculated at twenty eight millions of dollars.

The value of the shipping employed in that trade may be called two millions more; and supposing that the owners insure their vessels out and home; it would form an item of four millions; making a total of thirty two millions of dollars, nearly the whole of which is insured, or *intended* to be insured, at the different insurace offices in London, Liverpool, &c. But we are aware that some owners are their own underwriters, also that insurance is sometimes saved by ships arriving before the letters ordering insurance get to hand. Allowing therefore for those deductions, four millions, and call the amount twenty-eight millions, of American property annually insured in England.

For several years past the premium on American goods and shipping has fluctuated from two to two and an half per cent. according to the order in which the ship stood at Lloyd's, the season of the year, the experience of the master, &c.

Calculating the premium then at two and one fourth per cent. on the average on an average, twenty eight millions of dollars it will be found to be 630,000 dollars: But if the mercantile interests of America are to be injured and trampled on with impunity, if the flag of the United States is to be degraded, if, in short, our vessels and property are to be taken within sight of our harbors, and (what is much to be feared) if no active measures are taken by administration to obtain satisfaction and reimbursement for injuries sustained, and *to be sustained*, or for defence against such unjustifiable attacks, such daring robbery, then we may reasonably apprehend that the price of insurance will be enhanced. Indeed it will not be surprising, if, in the course of a short time, it were to rise to 8 or 10 per cent. We are sensible that in place of desisting from their nefarious and abominable depredations, these pirates, like all who embark in villainous schemes, will take courage from the tameness with which injuries are borne, and will become more rapacious in proportion to the patience of the injured party.

If Insurance then rises to 8 per cent. a very moderate calculation, considering all things, it would make a difference to the people of the United States of at least 1,600,000 dollars annually, and we believe that we shall be supported by men of mercantile knowledge and experience when we say, that it would go chiefly from the pockets of the merchants.

If the evil consequences we have mentioned, should unfortunately result, we think we can prove without fear of refutation, that this country would lose, in one year, in the article of insurance alone, paid to *British subjects*, a sufficient sum to build, equip, and man, *ten stout frigates*, which would be quite sufficient to protect our long line of coast. It will be considered that this is only in *one* particular branch of commerce; that branch is not much more than one third of the whole trade of the Union; and if depredations on cargoes to or from Great-Britain, are submitted to without effort on our part to prevent or repel them, those depredations will certainly be extended to other parts of our commerce: Insurance will rise also on those, and the merchant, in place of being rewarded for his enterprize, his exertions, and his risk of capital, will often find himself poorer, mortified, and disappointed!

We might here dilate on this unpleasant subject, and proceed to shew the consequences of a *nerveless system*, upon the revenues of the country. But in doing this, we should exceed the proper limits of a newspaper essay. We will therefore content ourselves with observing, that if the receipt of imposts decrease, money *must*, and *will* be raised by other ways and means. Perhaps the administration, amongst other measures, may even revert to lay an excise upon *whiskey*, or a tax upon *vehicles of luxury*—articles that every *wise* man must acknowledge the most *improper* for the purposes of taxation!

Most fervently do we pray that we may be mistaken in our apprehensions of the increase of this piratical conduct: but we confess that we do not think the *mildness* and *forbearance* of some of our great men, at all in favor of its speedy termination.

* *This principal was recognized in our former treaty with France. The writer is not positive but believes, that the last one confirms it.*

A SWEAT—FOR A SWEAT.

Original—A physician had a skeleton so fix'd that on entering the room a spring was touch'd when, in an instant it grasped the person entering. An Irishman (a stranger) called on the doctor for some medical aid, and was shown into the room where the skeleton was; it seized him in a moment.—Oh, Jasus! up with his fist to defend himself; but, to his great astonishment, he saw the ghastly figure disengaging itself, when he flew from the house like lightening. A few days after meeting the doctor, (who might be call'd a walking skeleton,) coming out of his house—"Ah, my honey—are you there! do you think I don't know you, with your clothes on? he seizes the doctor by the throttle, and bestowing a few hearty whacks; take that for the sweat you gave me t'other day."

On the late Dr. Johnson's return from a town in Scotland, a lady at whose house he called had got ready, what is in England, a *hotch potch*, for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it, she took an opportunity of asking him if it was good? "Very good for hogs!" answered the doctor. "Then pray," replied the lady, "let me help *you* to a little more!"

FREIGHT—*wanted*,

For New-York, or other Eastern Port,

for the good SLOOP

HENRY,

Of Rhode-Island; burthen sixty-eight tons; well constructed for passengers. Apply to Capt. *Seth Burke*, on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

June 21. d

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

IMPORTANT!

By the brig Lucy, Captain Anderson, arrived at the Lazaretto, in 23 days from Port-France, Martinique, the following important intelligence is received: [*Poulson's A. D. A.*]

Captain Anderson informs that on the 28th May, off the Saintes, he was boarded from the British frigate Spy, the look-out ship (as he was informed) of Lord Nelson's fleet, from the Mediterranean, in search of the French and Spanish fleets from Cadiz—that she left the British fleet 20 days previous, in lat. 30, lon. 22, bound to the West-Indies. On Captain Anderson's informing that he had left the combined squadrons at Fort Royal, Martinique, the Spy made sail to windward, to meet Lord Nelson's fleet.

Lord Nelson's force is not mentioned; when in the Mediterranean his fleet consisted of twelve sail of the line; and it may have been reinforced.

In a junction with Admiral Cochrane, their combined force would exceed that of the French and Spanish fleet. The most interesting accounts may be hourly expected from the West-Indies.

A letter from St. Croix, dated May 25, received at Philadelphia, says:

"Lord Nelson was seen yesterday from shore with 14 sail of the line, in pursuit of the French fleet."

After receiving the above extract, we took some pains to ascertain how far it was entitled to credit. We have seen the owner and mate of the brig Sarah Ann, now at quarantine, from St. Croix, which place she left on the 27th of May. The owner informs, that he received a letter from St. Croix, dated the 27th ult. mentioning that Lord Nelson was in the West Indies with 15 sail of the line. The mate of the brig says, that just before he sailed, three ships of war passed close by the west end of St. Croix, and several others were seen at the same time in the offing, all steering to the westward.

The probability is, however, that the above is not Lord Nelson's, but the French Toulon fleet, bound to Jamaica; as we have accounts from Martinique, that the embargo at that place was raised on the 27th of May, *after* the sailing of the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated May 30.

"The sacrifices that have been made here by the Americans is astonishing; scarcely a single cargo has lost less than 25 per cent, and almost all of them 33 1-2 and 50.

"A certain cargo of dry goods that left N. York some time before me, 'tis whispered will lose *somet hing less* than 50 per cent. The merchants and every body else have been completely gulled by the government with respect to duties; ever since the opening of the port they have promised to reduce them to 15 per cent. and yesterday it was decreed that the duties should continue as formerly, viz. 32 and half per cent. on every thing imported; but they say that some few articles considered of the first necessity will be valued 5 per cent less than formerly; but no one can enumerate one of these articles; and it is the general opinion that it is nothing more than a trick. It would be an act of charity to give publicity to these facts, which may be implicitly relied on; for some of our young American merchants settled here, still continue to solicit consignments from America, every one of which must be absolutely ruinous."

The British governor of Surinam, has issued his proclamation, permitting the importation for four months from the 29th of April, of the following articles in neutral bottoms, viz. tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort. And allowing the exportation of rum and molasses, the full amount of their cargoes; subject to a duty of four per cent. upon imports and exports.

The governor of Barbadoes has, by proclamation of April 2, confirmed the permission granted in his proclamation of October 23d, to import all the articles therein enumerated *(horses excepted)* into that island in neutral vessels, and from the United States until the 23d of October next. Among these articles are flour, provisions, and grain of all kinds.

Postscript to the Newburyport Herald of June 14.

Captain Clark, of the Two Sons, who arrived this morning in 26 days from Nantz, brings no papers; but merely observes "*no news*," should any thing transpire by letters, &c. we shall give it in our next.

POLITICAL SENTIMENTS.

"There is no word whatsoever that has admitted of more various significations, and has had more different impressions on human minds, than that of *liberty*. A certain nation, for a long time, thought *liberty* consisted in the *privilege* of wearing a long beard."

"It is true that in Democracies the people seem to do what they please, but *political liberty does not consist in an unrestrained freedom.*"

"We must have continually present to our minds the *difference* between *independence* and *liberty*. *Liberty is a right of doing whatever the laws permit*; and if a *citizen could do what* they forbid, he would have the *same power*."

"Miserable indeed would be the case were the *same man* or the *same body*, whether of the *nobles* or of the *people*, to exercise those three powers, that of *enacting laws*, that of *executing the public resolutions*, and that of *judging the crimes or differences of individuals*. In the republics of Italy, where these three powers are united, there is *less liberty* than in our *monarchies*.—Hence their government is obliged to have recourse to as *violent methods* for its support, as even that of the *Turks*. Witness the *state inquisitors* at Venice, and the lion's mouth into which, every informer may, at *all hours*, throw his written accusations."

"As distant as heaven is from earth, so is the *true spirit* of *equality* from that of *extreme equality*. The *former* does not consist in managing so that *every body should command*, or that *no one* should be *commanded*; but in obeying and commanding our equals. It endeavors not to be *without a master*, but that *its masters* should be none but *its equals*."

"In the state of nature, indeed, all men are born equal; but they cannot continue in this equality. Society makes them lose it, and they recover it only *by means of the laws*."

"The principle democracy is corrupted, not only when the spirit of *equality* is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of *extreme equality*, and when every *citizen wants to be upon a level with those he has chosen to command him*; the *people*, incapable of bearing the very power they have intrusted, *want to do every thing of themselves, to debate* for the *Senate*, *to execute* for the *magistrate*, and *to strip the judges*. When this is the case virtue can no longer subsist in the republic. The people want to exercise the functions of the *magistrates*; who cease to be revered. The deliberations of the *senate* are slighted; all respect is then laid aside for the *senators*."

"The natural place of *virtue* is near to *liberty*; but it is not nearer to *extreme liberty* than to *servitude*."

"The pure and impartial administration of *justice*, is, perhaps, the firmest bond to secure a cheerful submission of the people, and to engage their affections to government."

From the NORFOLK LEDGER.

Mathew Lyon has been writing a long letter to Mr. William Duane, containing many remarks well worthy the attention of the curious. Take six from half a dozen, and you have the exact difference of the vulgarity of these characters. There is some humor to compensate the want of delicacy in the following introduction from Mat to Will.

"The animals called *scunks* are extremely plenty in the barrens of Kentucky, I have frequently seen them sitting in the road before me, after making a noise to start them out of the path without success. Not choosing to come within the reach of the odoriferous liquid, with which they contaminate the atmosphere, I have reluctantly given them the path and rode round; at length some time last summer, having met an insolent fellow of that tribe in a defile, impassable ledges on both sides, I saw no other course but to risk the odoriferous charge, and push through. This I accordingly did to the destruction of my adversary, without any other injury than having my horse a little besprinkled, which was principally washed off at the next rivulet.

"I ask your pardon for this digression sir, but the analogy between my situation then and now is so very striking, I could not get the thing out of my mind till I put it on paper."

In the progress of his letter, in his zeal to injure his old friend, Mathew gives the public some truths meriting attention.—He speaks of Dunn's first appearance in America in the following language:

"A ragged vagabond, with a downcast guilty look, like Cain, expecting every man's hand to be raised against him; be

ong time, thought *liberty*
rivilege of wearing a long

—

in Democracies the peo-
at they please, but *politi-*
consist in an unrestrain-

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ference between *independ-*
Liberty is a right of do-
laws permit; and if a ci-
at they forbid, he would
ver."

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or the *same body*, whe-
or of the *people*, to exer-
powers, that of *enacting*
ing the public resolutions,
g the crimes or differences
the republics of Italy,
powers are united, there
in our *monarchies.*——
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ent methods for its sup-
of the *Turks.* Witness
s at Venice, and the li-
which, every informer,
throw his written accu-

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heaven is from earth,
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democracy is corrupt-
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mand him; the *people*,
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for the *Senate*, *to ext-*
rate, and *to strip the*
s is the case virtue ca
in the republic. The
ercise the functions of
ho cease to be revered,
of the *senate* are slight-
hen laid aside for the

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ace of *virtue* is near to
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ude."

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impartial administrati-
haps, the firmest bond
submission of the peo-
their affections to g-

RFOLK LEDGER.

s been writing a long
m Duane, containing
worthy the attention o
six from half a dozen,
exact difference of the
characters. There is
pensate the want of de-
ing introduction from

called *scunks* are ex-
barrens of Kentucky,
en them sitting in the
ter making a noise to
e path without success
me within the reach of
uid, with which they
osphere, I have reluc-
path and rode round
last summer, having
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his letter, in his m
d, Mathew gives
eriting attention.—
s first appearance
wing language:
bond, with a dow
Cain, expecting every
sed against him;

ed with filth, and shunned as a spectre, no other distinguishing property than of ability to write with severity; *to falsehood and lies some semblance of h, & to give truth the appearance of false-*. The democrats of this country were n in by him; by their countenance and ulgence he became the conductor of a s; they enabled him to put on a clean rt, to fill his belly, to look a little sleak hold up his head."

Murder will out" and the same may aid of crimes of less magnitude: what nest confession is this of Lyon's: it ing nearly this—We, the democratic mbers of congress were determined to the reins of government into our hands ossible, and we little cared what means re used for that purpose: we picked up s vagabond Duane, and employed him preference to any other, because we con-ered him a greater scoundrel than any o-er; because "he could give falsehood d lies some semblance of truth, and give th the appearance of falsehood;" we uld all do the same 'more or less' but preferred having some one who had no aracter to injure to do our work for us: From what we can gather in Matthew's ter, it seems that after the death of che, Duane was very solicitous to have democrats purchase the Aurora office, d leave the *management of it to him.* But s request was opposed, and Lyon attri-es the failure of it to his advice; I fore-w, says Lyon "his charges would be de up something like those made for ining against the house of representa-es:" the price of the establishment too, yon says was *enormous*: "I spoke free-against the purchase; he missed the eculation, and can never forgive me for e disappointment." Hence the quarrel tween the two patriots Duane and Lyon. uane took the first opportunity to insult yon, and blackguard him for his vote on e Yazoo business; Lyon threatened in evenge to have Duane deprived of the inting business of the house: this he has fected; and thus by the falling out of gues, the printing will be done at the re-ular price, and honest men will come by eir own.

It is remembered by most of our readers at Frothingham a printer in N. York, was rosecuted, and punished for a libel on ge-eral Hamilton. The following is Ma-ew's account of the affair.

"When it was insinuated that offers were made by general Hamilton to pur-hase the office for the use of the opposite arty, I told a great friend of mine who as most zealous for the purchase, that I considered these insinuations thrown out nerely to alarm the republicans, and drive n the bargain. When this story appear-d in a public paper, and poor Frothing-am was fined and imprisoned for repub-ishing it, without any afront on the part of he wretch I am now speaking of, (who has cknowledged himself the author,) to save Frothingham, my friends was convinced t was right."

From this does it not appear that the office of the Aurora, being in the possessi-on of the executors of the estate of Ben-jamin Franklin Bache for the benefit of his children, Duane wished that the democrat-ic members of congress and other demo-crats would purchase it for him; and to induce them so to do, Duane fabricates one of his sabbath day lies, and declares that the federalists are exerting themselves to purchase it, and that general Hamilton had actually made proposals for its pur-chase. The printer of the New York Ar-gus republishes the falsehood of Duane, and is punished, while Duane bellows a-gainst the persecuting spirit of the federal-ists, and lauds the patriotism of Froth-ingham, and condoles with him on his suffer-ings.

There is a pretty fellow for you. Well might John T. Mason say, and Mr. Ritchie declare he could almost repeat, that to Duane more than to any other the Ame-rican people were indebted for their *liber-ties.*

We come now to another confession of Lyon's that will make every reader and patroniser of the Aurora blush. "I often told my republican friends in those days, that the LIES of this man would *injure* our cause *if* the conflict *lasted long enough to have them exposed.* A thousand times has he brought a blush on the face of the honest men of our party, when they read his *un-founded* attacks against their opponents." What a confession, what a confession! and to what would it amount in other words? Thus—We, Matthew Lyon, Thos. Jefferson, Albert Gallatin, at her patri-otic members of congress, and other wor-thy characters "picked up" this Duane to assist us because he had such a faculty of *lying.* It was with shame and with horror we saw to what lengths of villainy the fel-low would go; we blushed in secret, but we rejoiced in public; we countenanced him, we patronised, we paid him; we are equally guilty with him, *qui facit per ali-um facit per se*, but he bears the censure and we reap the benefits.

Safe as you may think yourselves, se-cret as you may have considered your baseness, democratic demagogue, where-ver you are, from Thomas Jefferson, round the full circle to Duncan Mc Farland, what think you of this open acknowledgment of one of your not less worthy members, that the Aurora was the great engine that bro't you into office, that its editor was picked up, patronised for his superior knavery, and that the *goodness* of your cause is founded on his lies?

Who are you that *now* patronise the Aurora? Is there not, as Lyon says, a blush brought on your faces, when you read that paper; or has the age of blush-ing gone by?

Doctor Grey, in a note to that line of Hudibras, "Like words congealed in nor-thern air," relates a belief of many that in the north of Russia words freeze in the winter, and in the spring thaw all at once, when the most strange confusion of tongues is heard and many secrets laid open. Sup-posing all the confidential conversation of our democratic demagogues should thaw, what a curious confusion of criminal con-versation and confession would give a mur-muring thunder from Maine to Georgia, and die away in Kentucky; from Joe Bart-lett to Sam Morse, and over the moun-tains to John Breckenridge! These words are thawing, and these demagogues will yet become "men of snow," as Shakes-pere somewhere has it, "before the sun of truth."

From the Boston Centinel.

POLITICAL EXAMINER.

No. v.

"I could not endure,
"Chains no where patiently, and chains at home.
"Where I am free by birthright, not at all."
COWPER.

Liberty cannot be secure where any class or body of the community is placed beyond the reach of law. Where office is a sanctuary for crimes, chains will be the portion of innocence. Our constitution in this view, evinces the wisdom of its fram-ers, for it places none of its officers beyond the reach of justice. It contains no max-im of human infallibility; it does not say that our executive, legislative, or judicial officers "can do no wrong." It presup-poses their participation of human weak-ness and imbecility and their liability to commit crimes, and makes them subject to the laws, amenable to the tribunals of their country. Some of them, indeed, in order to secure the complete representation of the people and insure the execution of the laws, are free from *arrest* in civil causes, but in criminal causes there cannot be, there is no exemption. The fourth sect-ion of the second article of the constitution exp essly provides, that the President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." This clause, however, may be supposed to extend to their con-duct only in their official capacity or as it respects the laws of Congress. It seems that these "crimes and misdemeanors," must be committed either in the execution of their offices or in contravention of the general laws of the union. The federal government can take cognisance of no o-ther crimes. It therefore, murder is not forbidden by the constitution of the Unit-States or by "the laws made in pursuance thereof," these officers cannot be impeach-ed and convicted of the offence by the au-thority of the general government. The second clause of the fifth section of the first article of the constitution declares, that "each house (of congress) may de-termine the rules of its proceedings; pu-nish its members for disorderly behaviour; and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." This clause is presum-ed to operate only during the actual session of the house. The natural construction of the clause will confine the power of pu-nishment and expulsion to "disorderly behaviour" in the presence of the house and to the transgression of the established "rules of its proceedings." This con-struction is confirmed by the consideration that the power of trying and punishing all offenders is expressly vested, by the con-stitution, in a different department of our government. There is, however, a law of the general government against the crime of murder; but its operation is con-fined to the high seas and to those tracts and districts of our country which are "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States."

It seems, therefore, that some of these clauses will give the federal government cognizance of the crime of murder commit-ted by a member of its administration, or by any other person within the limits or ju-risdiction of a particular state. This may be considered as a lamentable defect in our constitution or in our laws. One would imagine that the conduct of the officers of the union and members of the legislature ought, at all times and in all places, to be under the immediate inspection and controul of the general government; that a power ought to be lodged by the constituti-on in some department, adequate to the punishment of its officers for such flagrant violations of the laws of nature and of mo-ral rectitude; that this additional barrier ought to be erected to preserve the purity of government and prevent the commission of crimes, by those men who have been promoted to stations of profit, honor, pow-er and importance. If congress has power by the constitution to provide laws for such cases, the members are guilty of gross negligence in suffering that power to slum-ber—If legislators possess, and do exercise the power of making laws, for the preven-tion of crimes and the punishment of crimi-nals, they violate the highest duties of the station; for the security of persons and property is the prime object of legislation. Yes they are in a degree accessories before the fact; they encourage crimes by holding the promise of impunity to transgressors, or efface all moral distinctions, by viewing virtue and vice with equal indifference.—In either case they are highly criminal, and sacrifice the rights and security of their country.

But it is supposed that congress does not possess this power. It is supposed that the constitution does not vest it in that body or in any department, the jurisdiction of such a crime even when it is committed by an exalted officer of the government. Is not the constitution then defective? How can the wise framers of that instrument an-swer for the omission to the purity of their own hearts or of their country? In vain have they expressly acknowledged the weakness, falibility and possible corruption of legislators and civil officers, if they have not placed them within the reach of punish-ment. In vain have they acknowledged the depravity of the human heart, if no power is given to restrain its impulse. How shall we account for the apparent in-consistency? Let us pursue our inquiry still further, and, if we cannot find a jus-tification, we may possibly find some ex-cuse, for the deficiency. Perhaps some a-dequate remedy may yet be discovered.

The federal government was erected up-on, and co-operates with, those of the in-dividual states. In order to acquire a com-petent knowledge of the beauty, regularity and harmony of the whole system, it is necessary to examine the connexions and relations of its several parts. Prior to the establishment of the federal constitu-tion, the different states of the union ex-ercised, seperately, the powers of inde-pendent sovereignty. It was found that their different views and jarring interests would soon rend asunder the feeble cords of their confederation and involve them in general warfare and commotion, until the more powerful would eventually swallow up the minor states. To prevent this threatening calamity, a general convention of delegates from the various parts of the union was called. They assembled and the federal compact was the result of their deliberations. Its object was to establish a superintending, controuling power over the states, to enforce the performance of their relative duties, to manage their exer-nal concerns and to combine the effective forces and essential of the whole. The great and extensive objects of the united body were confided to the direction of the general government, while local regula-tions, internal police and the punishment of the transgressors of their laws were still left to the respective exclusive juris-diction of the several states. Thus the general and state governments are a mutual support and protection to each other.—Their branches thus interwoven and com-bined, but still distinct, form, by their union, a compact, strong and perfect struc-ture. If, then, there is no general law of the union to punish him who commits the crime of murder, within the jurisdictional limits of a particular state, yet it does not follow that the murderer is safe from pro-secution, conviction and punishment.—Every state in the union has provided a law for the punishment of that crime. In some states, its commission by the means of duelling, subjects the offender to supe-rior and ignominious servility. Even le-gal infamy is stamped on the memory of him who falls in the contest. There is in every state or body of men selected, con-stituting the grand inquest of the common-wealth, sworn to enquire into the commis-sion of crimes and lodge in court an accu-sation against the perpetrators. Officers are appointed to seek, arrest, and bring them forward to the proper tribunal. Courts are established to try, to convict and pro-nounce sentence. The executive authori-ty is under a sacred obligation to provide for the execution of the sentence. Where then is the security of the criminal? Where can he find a refuge for his guilty head? In the state where the crime was commit-ted, he can find none. But no state can exercise authority and apprehend criminals beyond its own limits without a stipulated right. Can they, then, flee into another state and find safety there? We will next examine whether they are then beyond the reach of justice and preclude pursuit.

HORTENSIUS.

A Circular Letter to the Bookfellers in every part of the United States.

BOSTON, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

We are the publishers of a periodical paper in this town, called the *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review.* Under the latter head, it is our wish and intention to give early notices and correct views of all books which may be pub-lished in this country, always giving the prefe-rence to original American productions. For this purpose several gentlemen of different pro-fessions, taste and learning, have associated, and have promised to furnish us with such communi-cations, under the department of the Boston Re-view, as they may think proper. From the well established character of these gentlemen, we ha-zard nothing in pledging ourselves, for the fi-delity and talents, with which this part of our journal will be executed.

In order to assist them in the prosecution of their plan, we take the liberty to request the fa-vour of you to forward as soon as may be after publication a copy of all books, pamphlets, &c. which may be issued from your press, and we flatter ourselves that such notices and reviews will be given of all publications, inculcating sound science, good morals and correct taste, as will extend their circulation and thereby pro-mote your interest.

Loving our country, and feeling deeply inter-ested in her literary, as well as her political fame, we ardently wish to see the time when by her munificense to learned men, through a true estimation of their productions, she will res-cue herself from the imputation under which she now so justly lies; and and when America, by the number of her illustrious citizens, and her literary fame, may be call the eye of the world, as the ancient city of Athens was emphatically styled that of Greece.

MONROE AND FRANCES.

☞ Those printers in the United States who are desirous of promoting the cause of letters, are requested to give the above an insertion.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of *John Green*, corner of Fairfax and Queen streets; a quantity of

Houshold and Kitchen Furniture;—Groceries; Queens Ware, & Shop Furniture, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 22.

EDUCATION.

H. WILDBAR begs leave, respectfully, to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that, at the request of many of his friends, he has reduced his terms of tuition to *Five Dollars* per quarter and *One Dollar* en-trance.

N. B. He will have some vacant hours, which he purposes filling up in private teaching. For terms apply at his Academy, opposite the store of Mr. *John Kincaid*, King street; where he has for sale, a quantity of excellent Pens, some cut for the use of young Ladies; others for the counting house.

☞ The Store and lower Floor of the house he occupies, to rent very cheap.

June 22. eo3t&2awim

RACING.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, will be run, over the course adjoining Alexandria; two match races—One for *One Hundred Dollars*—the other for *Seventy-five Dollars*:—And on SA-TURDAY the 29th, a sweepstakes, consisting of an *Elegant Saddle, Bridle, Martingale* and *Collar*, worth *Fifty Dollars*; free for any saddle horse, mare or gelding, that has never won a purse—one mile and repeat. Horses may be en-tered any time between this and the days of run-ning, or at the polcs.

John Hodgkin,
Keeper of the Course.

June 14. eo6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt from JOHN C. VOWELL to the ſubſcriber, will be ſold, at 12 o'clock, on the *firſt day of July next*, at the Coffee-Houſe in Alexandria, for ready money,

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax-ſtreet,

On which the new Meeting-houſe ſtands, fronting on Fairfax ſtreet 69 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

John Dunlap.

June 5. dtiſtJy

O. P. FINLEY,

HAS received per the *United States*, juſt from *Liverpool*, an extenſive aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms:—

40 doz. Wheat Scythes,
25 do. Sickles,
20 do. Spades,
23 do. Shovels,
90 faggots Crowley's Steel,
A few tons of Patent Shot,
40 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes.

A few caſks 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 30d. wrought nails fine drawn.

May 23. d

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE.

King-ſtreet,

Have juſt received and offer for Sale,

20 hhds. 11t. & 2d. quality brown SUGAR,
20 ditto Barbadoes Molaſſes,
10 ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
10 hhds. Philadelphia Rye Whiſkey,
5 do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
7000 lbs. Green Coffee,
6000 wt. excellent Cheeſe,
20 caſks Raiſins,
40 boxes do.
100 gallons Havanna Honey,
Freſh Teas,
Fine and coarſe SALT, &c.
☞ Old Rum Bounce.

ALSO

700 bbls. SHAD & HERRINGS.

May 16. d

SPRING GOODS

Juſt received, per ſhip Carliſle, from LONDON, and for ſale, by the ſubſcribers:

Amongſt which are—

Elegant and faſhionable muſlin ſhawls; plain and colored mull, piquet, calonade, loom japan, japan laced, fine lappet, plain and laced cambrick, jaconet and book muſlins; cambrick dimities; leno; Italian ſarſenets; plain India and narrow corded dimities; nankeens; jeans; croſſovers; quiltings; right printed cambrics; calicoes; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of theſe goods are in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market—entitled to drawback.

R. Veitch & Co.

May 15. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Waſhington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Freſh teas, particularly ſelected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins ſugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump ſugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiſkey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port, } WINES.
Claret in caſes,
20 Boxes freſh muſcatel raiſins,
Very beſt chocolate,
Dixon's beſt muſtard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general aſſortment of groceries as uſual.

The whole of which are of a ſuperior quality, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax ſtreet now occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. They acant LOTS on King, Columbus, and Waſhington ſtreets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertiſed for ſale; or any other Lots belonging to the ſubſcriber, for ſale by him, on reaſonable terms.

STEPHEN COOKE.

Leeſburg, May 22. 1aw

WANTED,

A *young man of good character*, and acquainted with buſineſs. Apply to the Printer.

June 10. d.

Wants a Place, in a Store,

A young man, pretty well acquainted with buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer. May 28.

REMOVAL.

JAMES RUSSEL,

Has removed his Store to Royal ſtreet, in part of the OLD EAGLE TAVERN HOUSE, *one door north of King-ſtreet; where he has juſt opened a freſh ſupply of*

German & Eaſt-India Goods,

Prints, Dimities, Checks, Iriſh Linens, &c. &c. which he will ſell by the piece, low, for caſh, or on a ſhort credit.

May 2. d

N. B. I will let, for four yearr, the BRICK HOUSE I have juſt left, on Fairfax-ſtreet.

J. R.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The ſubſcriber being deſirous of removing to the weſtern country, offers for ſale, the following Tracts of LAND, in Fairfax county, Virginia, viz.

The Tract on which he reſides, containing about 740 acres, 5 miles below Alexandria, and within one mile of Potomac river, in an agreeable neighborhood; the ſituation pleaſant and remarkably healthy; the land level and well adapted to the production of Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain. The improvements are, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, 54 feet long and 36 feet wide, with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, a piaza nine feet wide on each front, the full length of the houſe, and an excellent cellar under the whole houſe divided into four rooms and a paſſage; a good kitchen, meat-houſe, dairy, ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary building, all in good repair, with a well of excellent water; a good garden, apple & peach orchard, and about 40 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and as much more may be made at a very ſmall expence: Alſo, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, a granary, &c.

One other Tract, containing about 1250 acres, 6 miles below Alexandria, divided into two farms ſufficient to work 9 or 10 hands on each: The buildings on theſe farms conſiſt only of overſeers' houſes, negro quarters, granaries, &c. There are 40 or 50 acres of good timothy meadow well incloſed, and a great deal more may be made at a trifling expence; the land very level and fertile, with an abundance of timber. This tract is allowed, by thoſe who know it well, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any tract of the ſame extent in this part of the country. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may be found moſt convenient.

One other Tract near the laſt mentioned one, containing 402 acres, rented to tenants at will; a conſiderable portion of which is level and the ſoil good. There are on it, two or three beautiful and commanding ſituations for buildings, and a meadow from which one of the tenants ſells from 15 to 20 tons of hay a year.

Another Tract, of about 325 Acres, 9 or 10 miles below Alexandria, through which the ſtage road leading from thence to Richmond paſſes: This would be an excellent ſtand for a tavern, there being none at this time between Alexandria and Colcheſter, a diſtance of 16 or 18 miles: Alſo,

One other Tract near the laſt, containing about 400 acres. Both the laſt mentioned tracts are likewiſe rented to tenants at will; they produce good corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, and there is on each of them a conſiderable quantity of excellent timothy meadow in good order, from which the tenants ſell a great deal of hay. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, five miles below Alexandria.

Thomſon Maſon.

May 22. 1aw6t

Runaway Negro DICK,

THE property of George G. Boon, (King George County,) was ſent to my care in January laſt, to hire; on the 31ſt of May he obtained leave and a paſs of me, to go to Fredericksburg and to return, but it appears has abſconded. There is nothing remarkable in his perſon; he is about a common ſize man, about 30 years old, very black, is of a diffident manner at firſt, but is diſpoſed to become familiar, he is very fond of dreſſing to the beſt appearance, and is remarkable for affecting to ſpeak in a learned ſtyle, though commonly incorrect; he has been moſtly employed in a tavern, for ſome years paſt, and is fond of ſuch like employment.

Twenty dollars will be given for his apprehenſion and all reaſonable charges by me, or his maſter, or John Johnſton, Fredericksburg.

John Pittman.

June 18. 103t

N. B. All perſons are forwarned, employing or in any way aſſiſting ſaid negro.

For SALE and to RENT.

I wiſh to ſell 900 acres of Land, on *Sugar Land Run*; being a moiety of 1800 acres, lying on the edge of Loudoun, and in Fairfax county, about 20 miles from Alexandria, 19 from George-Town, and about a mile and one quarter from the river—lies level—It has an abundance of fine timber on it equal to any in the county, and no tract of land can be more copiouſly ſupplied with innumerable ſprings of the fineſt water; there is a part of it laid down in fine clover paddocks, with a good orchard and ſeveral buildings fit for tenants. This land was deeded to me, ſeveral years ago, by *Ferdinand Fairfax*, Eſquire—the title indiſputable, as may be ſeen by the title papers in my poſſeſſion. Terms may be known and the land ſhewed to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, by the ſubſcriber.

I wiſh to Rent, for 5 or 6 years,

An ISLAND in the Potomac,

About fifteen miles from George-town,

Containing 216 acres; moſt of which is cleared: I am told, by thoſe who have been in Kentucky, that it is equal to any land in that ſtate, producing from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre in a tolerable ſeaſon. A great bargain may be had in the purchaſe of the firſt mentioned tract, and in the latter on rent, provided application be ſoon made. Poſſeſſion may be had at *Chriſtmas*, (when the preſent crop will be finiſhed) with liberty of ſowing wheat this fall. It is ſuppoſed, by judges, there is a good MILL-SEAT, with a ſtream of water on the 900 acre tract. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will view it and judge for themſelves.

B. DADE.

May 16. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

The ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS's tavern, in the town of *Dumfries*, on the *firſt Monday in July*, (being the 1ſt of the month) that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known by the name of

CLIFTON-MILL,

WITHIN two and an half miles of Dumfries, on the waters of *Quantico*, which is as conſtant a ſtream as any in this part of the country, and in an exceeding healthy ſituation; very conveniently ſituated to a fine wheat country, not being more than half a mile out of the way (in going to Dumfries) from the main road leading from Fauquier court houſe, Centerville &c. (and thought by ſome not any out of the way at all) and a very good road to it; together with from 90 to 100 acres of land, the greateſt part of which is well wooded; the Mill is an overſhot, with a wheel of 20 feet 9 inches and 4 feet head, with 2 pair of ſtones, 1 pair of French burrs of 5 feet, the other of Cologne, with every apparatus neceſſary for carrying on merchant buſineſs to the beſt advantage. The Mill-Houſe is 50 feet long by 27 feet wide, 2 ſtories high, together with a barn, ſtable, cow-houſe and lumber houſe convenient to the Mill, a convenient Dwelling-Houſe not quite finiſhed, with a Kitchen, Meat and Corn-Houſe, all of which have been built within eight or nine years paſt: There is on this place a thriving young Peach Orchard.

ALSO,

At the ſame time and place, will be offered for Sale,

A ſmall PLANTATION, containing from 120 to 130 acres, adjoining, and being part of the above tract of land. There is on this place a ſmall Dwelling Houſe, Kitchen & Meat Houſe—alſo a very thriving young Peach Orchard, with other Fruit Trees.

The ſituation of this property muſt render it a deſirable acquiſition to any perſon inclined to engage in this line of buſineſs, particularly as it is ſituated ſo near tide water. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay any thing more reſpecting the premiſes, as it is preſumed any perſon inclining to purchaſe will wiſh to ſee them. The ſubſcriber will ſhew the property; or, if he be abſent, Mr. *James G. Evans*, living thereon, will attend. Nothing would induce me to part with this valuable property, but ſome preſſing demands which I am anxious to diſcharge.

The Conditions of the Sale will be—

One-half of the purchaſe money in hand, the other half in 9 or 18 months, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale; approved ſecurity will be required. Poſſeſſion will be given of the Mill, &c. immediately, and the Land as ſoon as the crop is off; and the latter place on Chriſtmas next.

JOHN SOWDEN.

May 23. 2awdſ

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,

A Key to Myſtery of Iniquity

OR AN

Addreſs to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

BY JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern epiſcopacy* to be ſpurious, and human legiſlation in the Church to be uſurpation, &c. &c.

May 3. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and ues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem in which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colics and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſenteries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte.

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.